PORTUGAL

COUNTRY PROFILE

**IMPLEMENTATION OF AGENDA 21:
REVIEW OF PROGRESS MADE SINCE THE
UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON
ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT, 1992**

**Information Provided by the Government of PORTUGAL to the
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United Nations Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development
Division for Sustainable Development
The Information contained in this Country Profile is also available on the World Wide Web, as follows:
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PORTUGAL

This country profile has been provided by:

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Date: December 19, 1996

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Note from the Secretariat: An effort has been made to present all country profiles within a common format, with an equal number of pages. However, where Governments have not provided information for the tables appended to Chapters 4 and 17, those tables have been omitted entirely in order to reduce the overall length of the profile and save paper. Consequently, there may be some minor inconsistencies among the formats of the different country profiles.

All statistics are rendered as provided by the respective Governments.

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ACRONYMS

APELL	Awareness and Preparedness for Emergencies at Local Level
CFC	chlorofluorocarbon
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agriculture Research
CILSS	Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel
EEZ	exclusive economic zone
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
ELCI	Environmental Liaison Centre International
EMINWA	environmentally sound management of inland water
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
ESCWA	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GAW	Global Atmosphere Watch (WMO)
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEMS	Global Environmental Monitoring System (UNEP)
GEMS/WATER	Global Water Quality Monitoring Programme
GESAMP	Joint Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Pollution
GIPME	Global Investigation of Pollution in Marine Environment (UNESCO)
GIS	Geographical Information System
GLOBE	Global Legislators Organisation for a Balanced Environment
GOS	Global Observing System (WMO/WWW)
GRID	Global Resource Information Database
GSP	generalized system of preferences
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IAP-WASAD	International Action Programme on Water and Sustainable Agricultural Development
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
IBSRAM	International Board of Soil Resources and Management
ICCA	International Council of Chemical Associations
ICES	International Council for the Exploration of the Sea
ICPIC	International Cleaner Production Information Clearing House
ICSC	International Civil Service Commission
ICSU	International Council of Scientific Unions
IEEA	Integrated environmental and economic accounting
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IGADD	Intergovernmental Authority for Drought and Development
IGBP	International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme (ICSU)
IGBP/START	International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme/Global Change System for Analysis, Research and Training
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMO	International Maritime Organization
INFOTERRA	International Environment Information system (UNEP)
IOC	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPCS	International Programme on Chemical Safety
IPM	integrated pest management
IRPTC	International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals
ITC	International Tin Council
ITTO	International Tropical Timber Organization

ACRONYMS (Cont'd)

IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
MARPOL	International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
PGRFA	plant genetic resources for agriculture
PIC	prior informed consent procedure
SADCC	South African Development Co-ordination Conference
SARD	sustainable agriculture and rural development
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDRO	Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNU	United Nations University
WCP	World Climate Programme (WMO/UNEP/ICSU/UNESCO)
WFC	World Food Council
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature (also called World Wildlife Fund)
WWW	World Weather Watch (WMO)

OVERVIEW

(You may wish to use pages v and vi to briefly present your national position five years after UNCED)

Environment and development are two indissociable components of the same reality. If this commitment has nearly become a commonplace in our days, to put it into practice is still a challenge and a task full of complexities for the Portuguese Government and all other major groups.

Since the Rio Conference, the process of European convergence which we are committed to has developed an environmental dimension closely linked to the economic and social dimensions.

Portugal has recently gone through a period of setting the strategic guidelines and intense planning activities in conjunction with the preparation and implementation of the Regional Development Plan for 1994-99, the National Environment Plan, as well as the subsequent approval of the new Community Support Framework (EU).

Environmental issues were taken into account, and the financial resources made available to this area are now much more substantial than in the past. The efficient utilization of such resources should be promoted and environment should be an essential factor in the formulation of every sectoral policy.

In this context, sectoral plans, such as the Waste Management Plan, and freshwater legislation and planning are priorities in the national environmental policy.

In today's portuguese society, the success of any environmentally sound policy relies deeply on public awareness and commitment. The responsibility to raise public awareness and promote environmentally sound policies should not only behove the Portuguese Government, but the whole society, its various forces, and the citizens themselves.

The first priority, post-UNCED, was to identify the measures to be implemented so that the summit's conclusions could be acted upon in Portugal. With that aim in mind, a project team was formed, in August 1992, by Government Dispatch. That project team fulfilled its mandate and, as a result of the work carried out, submitted the following documents, which were drafted and approved by the government after a public consultation process:

Strategic Summary,
Thematic Analysis,
Programme Analysis, and
Report on the Public Debate.

During the past five years Portugal adopted the following guidelines for national action for implementing the Rio Declaration and Agenda 21 towards sustainable development:

a) Integrating environment and development;
b) Developing economic aspects of environmental policies;
c) Evaluation of sectoral policies in environmental terms;
d) Joint responsibility, participation, and environmental education;
e) Strengthening institutions and capacity building.

The two major causes of continued deterioration of the global environment are poverty and unsustainable patterns of consumption and production. Portugal takes a dual approach to poverty alleviation and promotion of sustainable consumption and production patterns, by interlinking policies and sectoral strategies, and recommending an overriding focus on the CSD's future programme of work.

Portugal also considers that Ocean issues touch upon almost all sustainable development concerns, and require particularly effective coordinated action at the national, regional, and international levels. There is an urgent need for an integrated approach to the implementation and monitoring of existing legal instruments and other international agreements, and to promoting integrated coastal zone management following the International Year of the Oceans in 1998.

In addition, important sectors, such as the sound management of waste, and water supply and sanitation, within the urbanization process, and also environmental assessment studies, are essential to economic and social development and improved quality of life.

FACT SHEET

NAME OF COUNTRY: PORTUGAL

1. Name of Key National Sustainable Development Coordination Mechanism(s)/Council(s).
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Environment

Contact point (Name, Title, Office):
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2. Membership/Composition/Chairperson:

2a. List of ministries and agencies involved:
Foreign Affairs Ministry and other Ministries.
The involvement and commitment of each governmental sector, namely those which are closer to business and industry.

2b. Names of para-statal bodies and institutions involved, as well as participating of academic and private sector bodies:
The representatives of civil society (Parliament, universities, local authorities, trade unions, NGOs, and the private sector) on the Managing Council of the Environmental Protection Institute (IPAMB).

2c. Names of non-governmental organizations involved:
QUERCUS, GEOTA, LPN (Liga para a Protecçao da Natureza), and CPADA (Confederaçao Portuguesa das Associaçoes de Defesa do Ambiente).

3. Mandate role of above mechanism/council:
The involvement of and commitment of each governmental sector according to their own powers.

4. If available, attach a diagram (organization chart) showing national coordination structure and linkages between ministries:
See attached

Submitted by

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Date: December 1996

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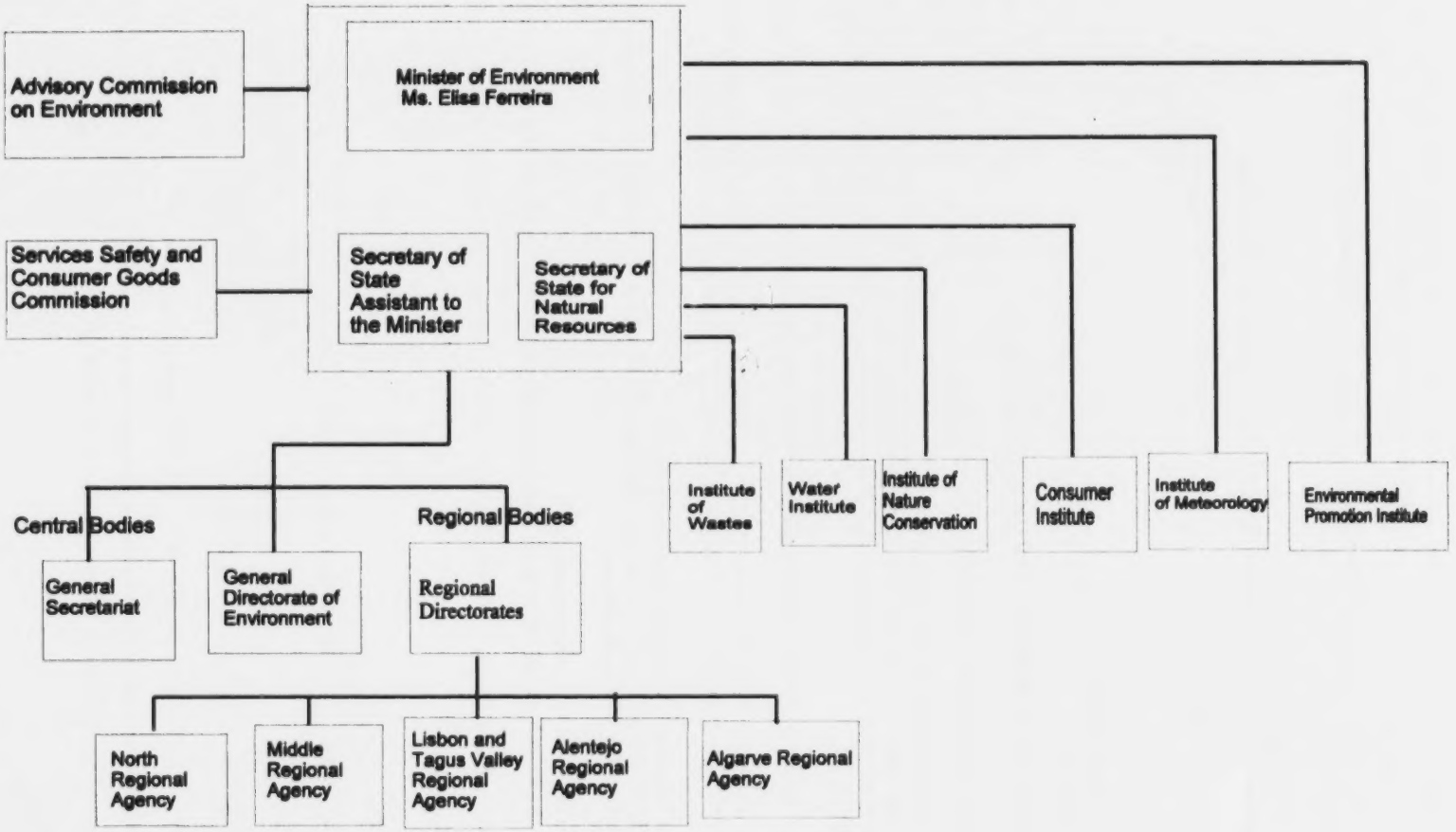
Coordinated by: MERTENS, Isabel and LEITAO, Aristides (IPAMB)

Ministry of Environment



PORTUGAL

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 2: **INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION TO ACCELERATE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND RELATED DOMESTIC POLICIES (with special emphasis on TRADE)**

NATIONAL PRIORITY:	
STATUS REPORT: Bilateral and Multilateral Cooperation covers, overall, activities related to capacity building, legal instruments, sanitation, and environmental planning. The priority of Portuguese cooperation lies with African Portuguese-speaking countries, with which Portugal has several bilateral agreements. Portugal also pursues the EU policy on trade and environment, specially in the WTO. In international organizations, Portugal supports trade and environmental policies for sustainable development, and also supports the future work of UNCTAD/CTE.	

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. Decision-Making Structure: The coordination of official cooperation is the responsibility of the ICP (Portuguese Cooperation Institute). The Portuguese foreign trade system is an open system.

2. Capacity-Building/Technology Issues: No information

3. Major Groups:
OIKOS, CIDAC, and ELO.

4. Finance: No information

5. Regional/International Cooperation: Portugal is a member of the CAD/OECD, and of the CPLP (Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries).

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS	

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 3: COMBATING POVERTY

NATIONAL PRIORITY:	
STATUS REPORT: • Focus of national strategy There is no definition and indicator of poverty at the national level. However, there are some poverty lines established for the concession of social benefits. In addition, relevant legislation includes: -Non Contributory Social Security Scheme (means tested) for Persons: Law 464, 13th October 1980 (social pension); -Law 156, 28th March 1987 (integration of youth in working life). There is, however, a National Programme Against Poverty, aimed at the effective participation of poor communities and individuals involved in the different projects. Communities, NGOs, and public services work together as partners in these projects. • Highlight activities aimed at the poor and linkages to the environment	

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure:** Legislation on Poverty has not been review since UNCED.

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** No information

3. **Major Groups:** NGOs and public services work together as partners on different projects integrated in the National Programme Against Poverty.

4. **Finance:** No information

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:** No information

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

	1985	1990	1993	1994
Unemployment (%)	8.5	4.6	5.5	6.8
Population living in absolute poverty				
Public spending on social sector %				

Other data
Access to clean water (inside the home)
1981 - 71.97%
1991 - 86.77%
Sanitation (WC inside the home)
1981 - 78.20%
1991 - 88.54%

Source: Source: FEANTSA (Fédération Européenne d'Associations Nationales) Travaillant avec les Sans-Abri National Report 1994 - Portugal (published with the support of the European Commission)

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 4: CHANGING CONSUMPTION PATTERNS

NATIONAL PRIORITY:

STATUS REPORT:

- **National policy objectives/focus**

A national debate on consumption and production patterns has been initiated, and a study on the interrelationship between environment, development, and consumption patterns is in progress. Eco-labelling is being used in accordance with EU standards, and steps have been taken to reduce energy consumption, e.g. through awareness raising campaigns. Special attention is given to the needs of the poor.

A consumer protection policy was developed in 1989, aiming to involve consumer associations and major groups in decision-making, and to improve information and training conditions. Special regard is given to the promotion of ecologically-produced food.

A programme is being implemented to protect the health and safety of consumers. It includes activities to monitor and exchange information on dangerous products and services through, inter alia, the Safety of Consumer Goods Committee, and the Safety Information Centre for Dangerous Products. A permanent information network on consumption (INFOCONSUMO) was established, connecting local information systems with data bases of the European Information Agency on Consumption. TV programmes are also being used to raise awareness on consumption and production issues.

- **National targets**

Portugal participates in the Communitary system using eco-labelling. As a result, in 1996, eco-labelling was applied to 3 products produced in Portugal.

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure:** No information

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** The Government provides training through trainers seminars.

3. **Major Groups:** The Government cooperates with Local Authority Consumer Information Centers, and other consumer organizations which provide training and information services.

4. **Finance:** No information

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:** No information

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

	1985	1990	1992	1994
GDP per capita (current US$)	2,088	6,048	8,534	9,287
Real GDP growth (%)	2.8	4.4	1.1	0.7
Annual energy consumption per capita (Kg. of oil equivalent per capita)	1,319a	1,363	1,478	
Motor vehicles in use per 1000 inhabitants	233.4	341.0	440.5b	

Other data
a 1989
b 1993

Government policies affecting consumption and production.

1. Goals and Agents (Stakeholders)

Indicate with a (✓) those agents which your Governments policies are meant most to influence.

Agents / Goals	Producers	Local authorities	Central Government	Households	Civil society
Material efficiency					
Energy efficiency:					
Transport					
Housing				X	X
Other	X		X		
Waste:					
Reduce		X	X		
Reuse	X		X		X
Recycle	X	X	X		X

Comments:

2. Means & Measures and Agents (Stakeholders)

Indicate with an (R) those agents who assume primary responsibility for any of the policy measures indicated; indicate with an (I) the agents for which the impact is expected to be especially significant.

Means & Measures / Agents	Producers	Local authorities	Central Government	House-holds	Civil Society
Improving understanding and analysis					
Information and education (e.g., radio/TV/press)			R		I
Research			R	I	
Evaluating environmental claims	I		R		
Form partnerships R				I	
Applying tools for modifying behaviour					
Community based strategies		R			I
Social incentives/disincentives (e.g., ecolabelling)	I		R		
Regulatory instruments			R		I
Economic incentives/disincentives	I		R		
Voluntary agreements of producer responsibility for aspects of product life cycle	I	R	R		
Provision of enabling facilities and infrastructure (e.g., transportation alternatives, recycling)		R	R		I
Procurement policy				R	I
Monitoring, evaluating and reviewing performance					
Action campaign	I		R		
Other (specify)				I	R (ONGs)

Comments:

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 5: DEMOGRAPHIC DYNAMICS AND SUSTAINABILITY

NATIONAL PRIORITY:	
STATUS REPORT: The Government provided information on demographic dynamics to the World Population Conference in Cairo 1994. The national population policy does not cover environmental issues, except for urban concentration, landscape management, and migratory trends. The Government considers that population growth and fertility levels are too low.	

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure:** The Ministry of Equipment, Planning and Territory Administration, and the Ministry of Solidarity and Social Security are involved in population policies.

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** Improvement of basic and social infrastructures, especially in small and medium size cities.

3. **Major Groups:** No information

4. **Finance:** No information

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:** No information

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

	1990	1993	1995
Population (Thousands) mid-year estimates	9,868	9,864	9,916
Annual rate of increase (1990-1993)			0.0879%
Surface area (Km^2)			91.906
Population density (people/Km^2)		107	107.9
Other data			
Birth rate (%)		11.5	
Effective growth rate (%)		0.23	

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 6: PROTECTING AND PROMOTING HUMAN HEALTH

NATIONAL PRIORITY:	
STATUS REPORT: The Government plans to provide for an Environmental Health Master Plan. Health targets are being integrated into sectoral policies (social security, education, employment, housing, a.o.). A programme is being implemented to raise awareness on health issues. The main concerns of the health sector are: - to ensure the quality of food, and particularly to protect food from contamination through pesticides and other agricultural chemicals; - to protect the quality of drinking water, particularly to protect water sources from pollution caused by waste water; - to control health risks resulting from commercial, agricultural, and industrial activities; and - to control the treatment of hospital wastes. The NEP expresses concern for the coverage of the population with health care infrastructure. Although the total coverage with health and medical facilities has improved in recent years, there are still regional disparities. A considerable part of the population is not covered with appropriate water supply and waste water treatment facilities. Existing systems are not always in satisfactory conditions. Waste collection covers most of the population, but waste treatment and disposal need further improvements.	

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure:** The Ministry of Health is responsible for activities under this chapter. The Basic Health Act was adopted in 1990, the National Health Service Statute and the Regional Health Authorities Regulations were established, and existing legislation was reviewed. The new legislation provides for more flexibility in the administration of health services and for their decentralization.

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** Research is being carried out on public health monitoring, and studies have been undertaken on parasitic worms and animal parasitology. A number of new hospitals, health care centers, and centers for drug prevention and rehabilitation were established in recent years.

3. **Major Groups:** No information

4. **Finance:** No information

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:** No information

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

	1980	1990	1994
Life expectancy at birth Male Female	 69,1 76,7	 70,2 77,3	75 (M+F)
Infant mortality (per 1000 live births)	24,3	19,9	8,1
Maternal mortality rate (per 100000 live births)	19	10,3	9,1
Access to safe drinking water (% of population)			•
Access to sanitation services (% of population)			

Other data

According to Portugal's National Report to the CSD 1995, 68.5% of the population had access to clean water and sanitation in 1981. This percentage increased to 85.7% in 1991.

• It is not possible to give indicators since the data is provided by the Population Census, and the last one was made in 1991.

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 7: PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT

NATIONAL PRIORITY:

STATUS REPORT:

Portugal has two metropolitan conurbations, Lisbon and Oporto, and 59 smaller cities. About 20% of the population lives in places with fewer than 200 inhabitants, and 43% live in places with fewer than 1000 inhabitants.

The Ministry of Equipment, Planning and Territory Administration has drawn up and updated planning and management instruments, such as Regional Land Planning Schemes and Municipal Master Plans. Urban environmental aspects have been integrated into Municipal Land Planning Schemes. These planning schemes are being coordinated with regional planning schemes. The gradual coverage of the country with Municipal Land Planning Schemes has contributed to an improved balance, functionality, and quality in the urban network at all levels. Transport and communication infrastructure have been improved in recent years, primarily in coastal areas.

In order to develop urban centers and provide them with facilities and support infrastructure, to assist their economic and social development, a Programme for Consolidating the National Urban System and Support for Implementing Municipal Master Plans has been adopted. The programme contains two sub-programmes: Upgrading Medium Size Towns, and Upgrading Urban Centers with the Supplementary Network. Altogether, 148 Municipal Master Plans have been carried out, covering 47% of the Portuguese territory and 73% of the population. Financial assistance to municipalities increased for drawing up plans for urban restoration and renovation, and for detailed plans for areas of greatest urban pressure and run-down urban areas. Policies were developed to attract private entities to build public facilities with the aim of strengthening medium size cities and the urban network.

The Regional Development Plan for 1994-1999 calls for:

- the refurbishment of villages, to improve living conditions of the rural population, by providing small population centers with the minimum requirements of modern life, attracting tourism, encouraging new activities in addition to agriculture, and reviving professions which are in decline;
- regional incentives, aimed at the promotion of less developed regions, e.g. through the development of alternative livelihoods, upgrading regional resources, and improving services; and
- specific actions aimed at achieving a regional balance, mainly by launching infrastructure projects.

A survey is being carried out to identify the number of families living in poor housing conditions and with a need for rehousing. Estimates show that about 40,000 to 45,000 families in the two metropolitan areas need to be rehoused.

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure:** Legislation has been reviewed to define the role of the Ministry of Environment in land use planning issues. The Ministry is now involved in the development of Municipal Master Plans, National Ecological Reserve Plans, and Coastal Planning Schemes. In 1993, legislation was enacted to support rehousing activities.

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** No information

3. **Major Groups:** No information

4. **Finance:** No information

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:** No information

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

	1990	1995	
Urban population in % of total population	33.5	35.6	
Annual rate of growth of urban population (%)	1.2	1.1	
Largest city population (in % of total population)	16.8	19.0	
Other data			

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 8: INTEGRATING ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT IN DECISION-MAKING

(See pages vii and viii at the beginning of the profile)

NATIONAL PRIORITY:

STATUS REPORT:

After UNCED, Portugal initiated an organizational and institutional restructuring process and a review of the legal framework in order to implement Agenda 21. Agenda 21 was analyzed taking into account the national situation, and the programme areas which are most significant to the national needs were identified. Portugal also initiated the implementation of the European Union's 5th Environmental Action Programme, which identified five target sectors for the implementation of environmental policies, namely industry, energy, transport, agriculture, and tourism. In order to develop environmental policies, Portugal addressed the following prerequisites:

- the development of environmental accounting,
- the extension of traditional instruments of economic analysis, such as cost-benefit analysis, to environmental management,
- the evaluation of environmental impacts on sectoral policies.

In 1994, the Government approved the first National Environmental Plan which established guidelines and objectives for sustainable development until the end of the century. Within the Ministry of Environment, the Environmental Consultative Commission, and the Environmental Promotion Institute ensure cooperation with other ministries, governmental institutions, such the Economic and Social Council, and with non-governmental organizations. The Environmental Consultative Commission also ensures annual evaluations and performance reviews of all priority topics identified in the National Environmental Plan.

In 1996, the Government approved the first National Waste Plan, started the revision of the Law on Non-Governmental Organizations and Environment, and created new mechanisms for public awareness and assessment -v.g. Environment Observatory.

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. Decision-Making Structure (please also refer to the fact sheet): The Law on the Environment (Law 11/87) defines the fundamentals of environmental policy, and calls for public participation in the formulation and implementation of environmental and land-planning policies. The right of access to information, including information on the environment, is enshrined in the Portuguese Constitution and is governed by Law 65/93. Decree-Law 442/91 specifies aims regarding information and public participation in administrative procedures. The Law on Non-Governmental Organizations and Environment (Law 10/87), which is under review, entitles NGOs to participate in environmental policy definition and the drafting of legislation. Specific legislation exists regarding participation in and access to information on the National Network of Protected Areas, EIA, and the prevention of industrial hazards and industrial permits. These instruments, however, should be made more operational.

2. Capacity-Building/Technology Issues: No information

3. Major Groups: In May 1993, the Ministry of the Environment initiated a public debate on the implications of UNCED at the national level in order to start a dialogue with civil society, especially with NGOs, industry, and local authorities. NGOs started their own initiatives in light of UNCED.
Major Groups are represented on several advisory bodies, such as:
- the Social and Economic Council,
- the Managing Council of the Environmental Promotion Institute (IPAMB),
- the National Water Council,
- the Hydrographic Basins Council,
- the Forestry Institute,
- the National Institute for Quality,
- the Air Management Commission,
- the Eco-Labelling Advisory Forum,
- the Protected Areas General Councils and
- the Protected Areas Advisory Council.
- Work's Monitoring Commission for the new bridge over the Tagus River.

The Environmental Promotion Institute provides financial, legal, and technical support to NGOs.

4. Finance: No information

5. Regional/International Cooperation: Some Portuguese NGOs take part in BEE's activities (E.U.), and contribute to the NGOs action in European and African Portuguese Speaking Countries

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 9: PROTECTION OF THE ATMOSPHERE

NATIONAL PRIORITY:

STATUS REPORT:

The Montreal Protocol and its Amendments

- The Montreal Protocol (1987) was ratified on August 30, 1988.
- The London Amendment (1990) was ratified on November 24, 1992.
- The Copenhagen Amendment (1992), signed by Portugal, is in the process of being ratified.
- The latest report(s) to the Montreal Protocol Secretariat were prepared jointly with the European Union.

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

- The UNFCCC was signed in 1992, and ratified on December 21, 1993.
- The latest report to the UNFCCC Secretariat was submitted in 1994.

- **Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution and its Protocols:**
- CLRTAP was signed on 14/11/79, and ratified on 29/09/80.
- Protocol of E.M.E.P. - Accession: 10/01/89.
- Protocol concerning the Control of Emissions of Volatile Organic Compounds or their Transboundary Fluxes was signed on 02/04/92.

Additional comments relevant to this chapter

A national inventory of anthropogenic emissions was prepared for 1990, 1993, and 1994 (see indicators), and energy supply mixes were reviewed. The preparation of a National Climate Programme is in progress. Combustion processes are the main sources of most greenhouse emissions, and CH_4 primarily results from agriculture. Portugal is implementing the environmental protection measures consistent with the EU's Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) which encourages the reduction of emissions. Portugal encourages the maintenance, expansion, and protection of forests in order to create CO_2-sinks, and it applies EU legislation concerning the phase out of CFCs and other ozone depleting substances.

In the energy sector, policies are being put into practice in order to:
- increase diversification and energy efficiency in all sectors,
- promote the use of clean technologies, and
- increase the use of renewable resources.

Starting in 1997, natural gas will be used for the production of energy. In various industries the combined production of heat and electricity has been initiated. The efficiency of thermal power stations and electricity transmission stations has been improved. A more rational use of energy in all user sectors has been promoted, especially in Industry. Today's industrial development model includes living and environmental standards which attempts to emulate the current worldwide development model. Industry is still dominated by traditional, labour intensive, and high energy consuming sectors. The Incentive System for the Rational Use of Energy (SIURE) provides grants to companies for energy saving activities (e.g. energy audits, investment and demonstration projects). The Strategic Programme for the Dynamisation and Modernization of Portuguese Industry 1994-1999 (PEDIP II) provides support schemes for companies involved in environmental protection and energy management, and promotes environmental awareness and information activities. EIA in the energy and industrial sectors has a very high priority.

Increasing demand for transportation in the 1980s focussed strongly on road transport and resulted in a considerable expansion of the number of vehicles in use, and a 67% increase in traffic. This caused an approximately 58% rate of growth in fuel consumption in the eighties. Policy measures now aim to strengthen the competitiveness of rail transport. There are only ad hoc observations of transport emissions.

Studies on climate change issues were carried out, and strategies were developed to reduce vulnerabilities. A survey of the risks of increasing sea levels is to be undertaken.

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure:** The Institute of Meteorology is responsible for protection of the atmosphere.

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** The National Industrial Licensing System was established in 1993 to promote environmental protection related to industrial operations. Strengthening of climate change research facilities are planned. Climate change issues were integrated into curricula in higher education. Awareness campaigns and training activities were designed. The Center for Energy Conservation and the Biomass Center for Energy have been strengthened. In the field of transboundary atmospheric pollution control, the Government provides training and participates in data and information exchange at the national and international levels. Portugal has an alert network to control atmosphere radioactivity levels, and a monitoring network for air quality, which includes stations for observation of transboundary atmospheric pollution. Research capacity is average and the capacity for information exchange is good.

3. **Major Groups:** NGOs have published studies on ozone layer depletion, and major groups participate in programmes.

4. **Finance:** From 1991 to 1995, Portugal contributed US$ 1.27 million to the Vienna/Montreal trust funds, and US$1.229,333 for the Protocol's Multilateral Fund.

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:** Portugal ratified the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution and participates in programmes under the Convention. A Portuguese version of the UNFCCC has been disseminated among the Portuguese Speaking African Countries. Climate studies were carried out in Angola and Cape Verde. Portugal supports projects of the Southern African Development Conference, e.g. the development and implementation of databases and the assessment of the potential to use hydroelectricity.

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

	1980	1990	1994
CO_2 emissions (eq. million tons)		42,148	46,212
SO_x *			
NO_x *		215	252.6
CH_4 *		227	224.9
Consumption of ozone depleting substances (Tons)		2.4	2.2
Expenditure on air pollution abatement in US$ equivalents (million)			

Other data
Portugal participates in the Global Climate Observing System with 20 observation stations. With this System Portugal participates in the Global Atmospheric Watch (GAW) of WMO, which includes the Global Ozone Observing System and Air Pollution Monitoring Network (BAPMON).

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 10: INTEGRATED APPROACH TO THE PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT OF LAND RESOURÇES

NATIONAL PRIORITY:

STATUS REPORT:

At the macro level, land planning policies aim to correct regional imbalances caused by the country's asymmetric growth. At the local level, these policies aim to correct the results of a misleading definition of "development", which has contributed to soil exploitation and to the degradation of the environment, especially in urban and touristic areas. The main concern of land resources planning and management is the effective control of land use and the development of an integrated and rational management. The Portuguese Government has developed a legal and institutional framework, and policy instruments for the sustainable planning and management of land resources. Programmes were developed to assure the availability of technical, financial, and management resources. Master plans address the following issues: development of management systems, promotion of public participation, strengthening of information systems, international and regional cooperation, the scientific understanding of land-resources system, implementation of pilot projects, education and training, and strengthening of institutions. Strengthening of technological capacity is planned. The Regional Development Plan 1994-1999 provides guidelines for planning systems and defines, on a regional basis, the options and parameters of the national development strategy. The Portuguese government also prepared a National Water Plan, and initiated drainage basin and agricultural development projects for the river basins of Minho, Lima, Cavado, Ave, Douro, Leça, Vouga, Mondego, Lis, Western Streams, Tagus, Sado, Mira, Guadiana, and the rivers of the Algarve.

These include:

1. Inventory and characterization of habitats, flora and fauna species and major socio-economic activities relating to the conservation of nature;
2. Elaboration and implementation of Land-use Management Plans for Protected Areas and for the coastal zone, in connection with other land-use management instruments and institutional agents;
3. Promotion of socio-economic activities with impact on the conservation of nature, in the areas of forestry and cattle grazing, hunting and fishing, renewable energy sources, among others, in close cooperation with the different local agents;
4. Clearer and more participatory policies for the conservation of nature.

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. Decision-Making Structure: The following ministries are responsible for the planning and management of land resources: the Ministry of Equipment, Planning and Territory Administration, the Ministry of Agriculture , Rural Development and Fisheries, Ministry of Economics and the Ministry of the Environment . In 1994, the Ministry of Equipment, Planning and Territory Administration established a General Directorate for Land Planning and Urban Development.

Legislation covers laws on soils, water resources, environment, agricultural and ecological resources, regional and municipal planning, urban development and industrial licensing. Legislation is being reviewed and amended. Legislation to provide environmental impact assessments was enacted in 1990.

Municipalities are responsible for the development of planning instruments, such as the Municipal Master Plan, the Urbanization Plan and the Detailed Plan. They focus on land planning, on the development of rural areas, and on the protection of major natural resources, including protected areas. The municipal planning framework is determined by the Regional Plan for Land Planning, which is prepared under the responsibility of the Ministry of Equipment, Planning and Territory Administration.

2. Capacity-Building/Technology Issues: See Status Report

3. Major Groups: Municipalities participate in land planning and management. Portugal promotes public debates and the participation of non-governmental organizations in land planning issues.

4. Finance: No information

5. Regional/International Cooperation: Portugal cooperates, inter alia, with the Spanish organization CEDEX, and the EU Programme for Agricultural Development. The EU participated in reviewing national strategies and provided additional post Rio funding. Portugal cooperates with NATO in the areas of watershed development and dam safety

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 11: COMBATING DEFORESTATION

NATIONAL PRIORITY: Very High

STATUS REPORT:

Forests are of utmost importance to Portugal, as 1/3 of the country is covered by forests. Eighty-three percent of all forests are private property, a significant part of which is integrated into farmland. Given their importance, a strategic shift was made in public administration of forests in recent years, in order to provide more and better services for privately-owned forests. Public forests cover an area of 519,000 hectares and are basically composed of coniferous plantations. Three percent are state-owned and consist mainly of pinus pinaster. These predominate in the coastal region and are subject to management plans, to ensure the sustainable production of quality timber. One quarter of the forests cover coastal dunes. Their harvesting is governed by preservation guidelines, and regeneration is assured by clear felling. Six percent of the forest is managed by industrial enterprises (pulping industries).

Fifty-eight percent of all forests are used for wood production, and 42% are assigned to the production of non wood products, e.g. cork, oaks, resin and chestnuts.

The Portuguese Forest is composed of 44% of conifers and 58% of broadleaves. The principal objective of wood production occurs in 58% of the forest, composed essentially of conifers *Pinus pinaster* and other pines cultivated for high forest. The forest reserved for the production of other resources (42%) is essentially composed of oaks, chestnut trees, and stone pines. Forest harvesting is dominated by small scale enterprises. Present practices satisfy the wood industry's needs, but are not adequate for the valuation of forests products. An investment support system is now in progress in order to rationalize and modernize forest harvesting practices.

Despite the strong occurrence of forest fires (50,000 ha burn per year), there has been an expansion in forest area, at an annual rate of 0.5%, over the past 20 years, due to natural regeneration and the restructuring process of grazing and burned lands, (sowing and planting) uncultivated land, and marginal agriculture. Forest fires are the main cause of forest loss. The urbanization process and acidification have only a light impact on forest loss, and air pollution has a light impact near some industrial zones. The fragmentation of forest property, absenteeism of forest owners, and the high level of forest fires are the main obstacles to effective afforestation and reforestation.

Forest policy has been linked to agricultural, industrial, environmental, land management, and regional development policies. Reforestation, afforestation, and improvements of existing forest resources and forest productivity are being promoted, and subsidies are available for appropriate activities. Forest conservation and protection are being promoted, and efforts have been made to raise public awareness of forest issues, with restoring and recovery actions for the land cover. Improvements have been made in the preventive network, monitoring and fire detector, as well as the first intervention means.

Although no National Forest Plan exists, the following programmes are being implemented:

- the Forest Development Programme 1994-1999, which targets reforestation of burned areas, afforestation (72,000 ha), and the improvement of existing forests (108,000 ha);
- the Farmland Afforestation Programme 1994-1997, which covers an area of 160,000 hectares;
- the Support Programme to Measures of Agricultural-Environmental Protection 1994-1997, supporting the conservation of mostly private forest areas, and farmland.

Management instruments that integrate all aspects of the multiple use of forests are to be developed.

In accordance with EU regulations for forest protection against air pollution, annual forest assessments are being carried out and permanent observation zones have been established. The impact on forests of pests and diseases is being assessed and monitored, and biological and chemical methods of control have been tested.

EIA, introduced in forestry, is being promoted and has been used since 1989, for fast growing species plantations.

Portugal has adopted the sustainable development criteria and indicators approved in the follow-up to the Helsinki Conference. Public forests and some planted private forests are already managed according to these criteria and indicators.

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. Decision-Making Structure: The Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Fisheries, through the General Directorate of Forests, is primarily responsible for the development of sustainable forestry. The following ministries are also involved in forestry matters: the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, the Ministry of Planning and Territory Administration, the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Industry and Energy, the Ministry of Commerce and Tourism, the Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Communications, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Ministry of Employment and Social Security. The coordination of all ten ministries still creates difficulties.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Fisheries has one main central forest service, the General Directorate of Forests, and seven regional forest departments integrated in the Regional Agriculture Structure.
A new Forestry Policy Law has been published and the correspondent specific legislation is being prepared.
This Law establishes an interministerial council on forests which will allow for better coordination among Ministries.
Legislation on forestry is comprehensive and has been partially reviewed. Further review and systematization of legislation is under consideration.

2. Capacity-Building/Technology Issues: In order to prevent and combat forest fires, Portugal has established a national network of look-out towers and ground patrols. Additionally, there are special projects to improve forest infrastructure, to provide training, to develop safe silvicultural techniques, and to improve the data bank on forest fires. Plans exist to create forestry data bases for the public, for scientific research, and for industries. Remote sensing is available for the assessment of forest fires, and a GIS for the forest sector is being implemented.

A National Biomass Center was established which develops technologies for the utilization of forest biomass, especially for the use of wastes from forest harvesting and industrial processing.

Forest inventories are periodic - on a five year basis - and the last was carried out in 1995. These inventories cover the whole country and indicate the areas occupied by the main species. They assess the growing stock, increments and age classes for the main timber producing species.

There are 5 technical-professional schools, 5 polytechnical institutes, and 2 universities which provide training in the forestry sector. Sixty foresters graduate each year. The forest staff situation is below par at the central level, and poor at the district and field levels. In the public sector, there is a general lack of technical and research staff, and of management, planning and implementation skills. There is also a great need for trained staff in the private sector.

3. Major Groups: The interdependence between agriculture, industry, environment, land planning and regional development implies an increasing number of agents whose opinions are being taken into account in forest policy. Major groups are advisory participants in decision-making at the national and district levels, and they are ad-hoc participants at the field level. The major groups which contribute to the forest sector are farmers, the forest industry, their representative associations, local communities, and NGOs. Industrial associations are represented in the Forest Council, and mechanisms for the participation of non-governmental organizations in decision-making are being developed.

4. Finance: No information

5. Regional/International Cooperation: Portugal cooperates with Spain and France in scientific and technical issues related to forest matters. Portugal gives financial support to forestry projects in the Portuguese-Speaking African Countries. Portugal also provides training and technical equipment to Guinea-Bissau.
Portugal participates in the FAO Silva Mediterranean Committee, in the FAO European Forestry Commission, and participated in the Ministerial Conferences on the Protection of Forests (Strasbourg and Helsinki). It is also co-organizing with Austria the next Conference, which will take place in Lisbon, in 1998. Portugal is a member of ITTO and the EEC/UN Timber Committee.

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS				
	1985	1990	199-	
Forest Area (Km^2)	29,680	29,680		
Protected forest area				
Roundwood production (solid volume of roundwood without bark in mill m^3)	9.4	11.3		
Deforestation rate (Km^2/annum)				
Reforestation rate (Km^2/annum)				
Other data The forest sector is responsible for 4% of the GNP, and 11% of all exports. About 100,000 workers are involved in forestry related activities.				

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 12: MANAGING FRAGILE ECOSYSTEMS: COMBATING DESERTIFICATION AND DROUGHT

NATIONAL PRIORITY: Medium

STATUS REPORT:

International Convention to Combat Desertification in Countries Experiencing Drought and/or Desertification Particularly in Africa

- The Convention was signed on October 15, 1994, and ratified on April 1, 1996.

Additional comments relevant to this chapter:

A National Committee will be appointed to prepare a National Action Programme, according to the ANNEX IV (Regional Implementation for Northern Mediterranean), to identify the factors contributing to desertification, and the practical measures necessary to combat and mitigate the effects of Drought and Desertification. Desertification processes and development have been assessed in several projects, partially supported by the Mediterranean Desertification and Land Use Project (MEDALUS) of the EU.

European Union's 1994-1999 Framework Support Programme:

- PAMAF (Agriculture and forest modernization support programme)
- PPDR (Regional Development potential promotion operational programme).

The region Beja-Mertola, in the south of Portugal, is the targeted area for this pilot project. Long-term variability and evolution studies on precipitation levels were carried out. Soil improvement technologies are being developed, and further studies on soils are underway.

The area most vulnerable to desertification amounts to 37,500 km^2, with a total population of 1,184,000. Inefficient and unproductive farming and land use are the most serious causes of desertification; natural causes and grazing have only a moderate impact. In July 1994, 38 municipalities, representing approximately 13% of the country, and 0.9 % of the population were affected by drought. Water supply was irregular, and agricultural production was in danger.

Since there is no national plan to combat drought, priorities are being established in accordance with the characteristics of the hydrological year. These are defined and delimited to the lead intervention area in the Vale do Guadiana Natural Park. Otherwise they are implemented through social-economic, and conservation actions in the Natural Park (Southern Portugal).

European Union Initiatives:

- LEADERII (Innovative solutions to maintain an active rural economy)
- INTERREG II (Development of the boundary areas of Portugal and Spain.
- YOUTHSTAR
- Research type of Programmes
- Medalus
- Measpa
- NATO
- JNCIT

The Joint Programme for Combating Droughts 1993/94/95 monitors the water resource situation and issues regular reports. The Government has also partially addressed the following issues: drought preparedness and relief schemes, afforestation and reforestation, and alternative livelihoods for the poverty stricken population. Farmers will be offered grant schemes to develop new sources of income in order to combat desertification, and prevent subsequent abandonment of the land.

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. Decision-Making Structure: The ministries responsible for combating desertification and drought are the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, the Ministry of Agriculture, and the Ministry of Planning and Territory Administration. The Forestry General Directorate established an Interministerial Working Group to implement the Convention to Combat Desertification.

Legislation to combat desertification is being revised. Portugal has comprehensive legislation for the management and planning of catchment areas.

2. Capacity-Building/Technology Issues: The professional staff situation for desertification issues at the central and district planning level is poor.

Portugal has 213 hydrometrical, 153 climatological, and 482 udometric monitoring stations. This coverage is rated adequate. The capacity for the assessment of soil and land degradation is rated poor, as there are only 2 data collection stations.

Under the European Union CORINE Program, land use studies were carried out in 1989 and 1992, inter alia, to assess and map land resources, land quality, and soil erosion risks.

3. Major Groups: Non governmental organizations are being involved in the anti-desertification process at the national, district, and field levels.

4. Finance: In 1994, the budget of the Nature Conservation Institute, of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, amounted to US$ 24,600,000. US$ 230,000 were earmarked for projects to combat desertification in Cape Verde and Guinea-Bissau.

5. Regional/International Cooperation: Portugal cooperates with Spain on desertification issues, e.g. in the Silva Mediterranean Committee. It also participates in the EU MEDALUS project.

In June 1996, an "Expert Meeting on Rehabilitation of Degraded Ecosystems" was organized in Lisbon by the Governments of Portugal, Cape Verde, and Senegal, in cooperation with FAO, and the support of EU, with the participation of 124 experts from 58 countries of Europe, North America, Latin America and the Caribbean, Asia, North Africa, South Africa, Sub Saharan Africa, E.V., and International Organizations.

The "Lisbon Declaration" was the document approved during this meeting.

Portugal supports water management projects in the Portuguese Speaking African Countries, and the National Civil Engineering Laboratory supports studies on desertification processes in Cape Verde and Mozambique. The Portuguese Institute of Tropical Scientific Research is undertaking research on desertification and drought in several countries.

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS			
	1991	199-	
Land affected by desertification (Km^2)	37,500 (a)		
Other data (a) Portugal's National Report to the CSD 1995.			

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 13: MANAGING FRAGILE ECOSYSTEMS: SUSTAINABLE MOUNTAIN DEVELOPMENT

NATIONAL PRIORITY: Medium

STATUS REPORT:

Mountain areas cover approximately 1/3 of the country. Programmes for the promotion of rural areas in general also address mountain areas. Specific activities are being carried out to develop protected areas in mountain regions: the National Park of Peneda Gerês, and the Nature Parks of Montesinho, Alvão and Serra da Estrela. These are areas with traditional landscapes and extensive farming systems. However, extensive farming provides only poor income and land abandonment is an increasing problem. The government offers grant schemes to encourage farmers to continue farming and, at the same time, develop new income sources. Farmers have to continue extensive practices for at least five years, then they take over responsibilities in the preservation and conservation of natural habitats and traditional rural constructions. These measures also contribute to combat desertification processes. Several wildlife inventories were carried out in protected mountain areas in recent years. There is one area among the protected areas where erosion damages are rated significant

Improvement has been made in the prevention, monitoring, detection, and fire fighting systems.

Promotion of sustainable employment is based on rational resource use and model actions, with the participation of local agents.

The most important rivers in mountain areas include the Mondego, with a catchment area of 6,644 km^2, the Cavado, with a catchment area of 1,589 km^2, and the Zêzere. Watershed development projects are being carried out in the areas of the rivers Mondego, Cavado, and Tejo.

Support is given to Cattle Orientation, apiculture, promotion of indigenous species, and certification of local products, within environmental measures.

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure:** The following entities are primarily responsible for sustainable mountain development: the Rural Development General Directorate, the General Directorate of Agriculture, and the Institute of Nature Conservation. Legislation in this field is being revised.

Emphasis is given to fresh water management in mountain protected areas through agreements with utilizer entities.

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** Although there are 86 meteorological and air quality monitoring stations, and over 200 udometric stations, this coverage is rated insufficient.

The Programme for Regional Development Promotion emphasizes development integrated action in small spaces.

3. **Major Groups:** There are many NGO's linked to the LEADER PROGRAMME (EU).

4. **Finance:** The budgets for river basin plans amount to US$ 1,300,000 at the river Tejo, to US$ 500,000 at the Mondego basin, and to US$ 500,000 for the Cavado basin (each within 5 years).

In 1994, the budget of the Institute for Nature Conservation amounted to US$ 40,384,615.

In 1996, the compensations reached about 62 million US$, and the Agro-Environmental Measures reached about 77 million US$.

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:** Portugal participates in the EU programmes LEADER and INTERREG. The EU participated in reviewing national strategies.

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 14: PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

NATIONAL PRIORITY:	High	

STATUS REPORT:

Due to the requirements of the European Union's agricultural policy (CAP), the agricultural sector is undergoing a comprehensive modernization and restructuring process. An Action Programme for the Modernization of Agriculture and Forests is being implemented.

A coherent national policy framework for sustainable agriculture and rural development has been partially established. Most activities required in Agenda 21 under this chapter have been initiated or completed.

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure:** The Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Fisheries is responsible for agriculture and rural development. All legislation on agriculture and rural development is in the process of being amended or has already been amended. Legislation covers the implementation of the Action Programme for the Modernization of Agriculture and Forests, the implementation of farming support measures, and the implementation of environmental protection measures in the agricultural sector (e.g. EIA), including irrigation issues.

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** No information

3. **Major Groups:** No information

4. **Finance:** No information

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:** The agricultural sector is being adjusted to the European Union's agricultural policies. Portugal cooperates with UNESCO on agricultural issues.

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

	1985	1990	199_	
Agricultural land (Km^2)	40,050	40,220		
Agricultural land as % of total land area	43.3	43.5		
Agricultural land per capita	3,943	4,076		
	1989/90	**1992/93**	**199_**	
Consumption of fertilizers per Km^2 of agricultural land as of 1990	6,813	6,415		
Other data				

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 15: CONSERVATION OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

NATIONAL PRIORITY: High

STATUS REPORT:

Convention on Biological Diversity

- The Convention was signed in 1992, and ratified on December 21, 1993.

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora

- The Convention was signed in 1973, and ratified in 1980.

Additional comments relevant to this chapter

National programmes covered many activities recommended in the Convention on Biodiversity before the Convention was approved. There is a long tradition with in situ and ex situ conservation of species and also developed actions towards ex situ conservation of vegetal generic resources for Agriculture. Portugal has a good herbarium, index seminum services, entomological collections and a germ plasma bank with exchanges throughout the world. A large number of assessments, biological and bioecological studies have been carried out in recent years. Strategies were developed for the conservation and protection of species. Projects also aim to reduce the use of pesticides and plant protectors. Many studies have been carried out on fauna and flora in protected areas. A number of wildlife inventories have been carried out. There is a National information system on Vegetal Genetic Resources, which is supported by the European Union.

Habitat destruction, over-harvesting, pollution, and the inappropriate introduction of foreign plants and animals all have a moderate impact on the loss of fauna. Serious damages to flora are caused by habitat destruction and inappropriate introduction of foreign plants, while impacts from over-harvesting and pollution on flora are moderate.

Portugal has up-dated faunistic lists of marine fish resources, phytoplankton and zooplankton, for the Portuguese EEZ.

Portugal is implementing the study and uses of more selective fishing gears, mainly trawl and gillnets and establishing TAC and Quota and protected areas for fish spawning and juveniles

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. Decision-Making Structure: The Ministry of the Environment , especially the Nature Conservation Institute, is primarily responsible for the protection of biodiversity and genetic resources. The Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Fisheries is involved in issues related to genetic resources.

Legislation on protected areas has been enacted.

2. Capacity-Building/Technology Issues: The number of scientists working in the field of biodiversity increased from 20, in 1980, to 50 in 1990, and to 70 in 1994.

Portugal has not needed biotechnologies to a significant extent, so far.

3. Major Groups: Although local participation in the protection of biodiversity is very low, local communities have several times successfully opposed decisions, taken by investors and decision makers, which would have negative environmental impacts, and several protected areas were created to meet local communitie's demands. Some local NGOs have developed actions to preserve animal genetic resources.

4. Finance: No information

5. Regional/International Cooperation: The European Union supported national activities to improve in-situ protection of ecosystems. Portugal participates in the EU programmes LIFE, NATURA 2000 and MEDWET.

Portugal provides technical and financial support, and training for the National Park of Cufada in Guinea-Bissau, and supports projects in Cape Verde.

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

	1992	199_	
Protected area as % of total land area	6.1		
	1990	**199_**	
Number of threatened species	265		
Other data			

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 16: ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF BIOTECHNOLOGY

NATIONAL PRIORITY:

STATUS REPORT:

There are no specific policies or strategies in place to address biotechnology issues. Several studies and projects are underway on the application of biotechnologies in agriculture, rural development, and waste management. A number of biotechnological techniques have been introduced and applied, namely through the Institute of Tropical Scientific Research. They are geared, inter alia, to the production of crop varieties resistant to disease and plagues. Some plant species were produced to improve soil fertility. Studies were carried out on flora, pharmacology, honey production and plant acclimatization. In-vitro multiplication techniques are being applied to endangered species.

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. Decision-Making Structure: The General Directorate of the Environment is responsible for environmentally sound management of biotechnology. The exchange of information on genetically modified organisms is regulated at the European Union level. All notifications concerning modified organisms must be sent to the European Commission, which in turn, sends this information to all Member States. For use and release, all Member States must agree or vote on the proposal. Portugal has enacted the decree-law no. 126/1993 that regulates the use and release of genetically modified organisms.

2. Capacity-Building/Technology Issues: The following institutions are involved in biotechnology research:

- ITOB (40 staff members) *
- the Biotechnology and Fine Chemistry Institute Lisbon (IST, 26 staff members)
- the Biotechnology and Fine Chemistry Center (UCP-High School of Biotechnology, 18 staff members).

3. Major Groups: No information

4. Finance: No information

5. Regional/International Cooperation: All activities are carried out in accordance with EU policies.

Biotechnological research on the coffee plant and its pests was undertaken, in cooperation with Angola and Cape Verde. Access to biotechnology in almost all applied science issues has been possible through international cooperation.

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

* Abbreviation not explained

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 17: **PROTECTION OF THE OCEANS, ALL KINDS OF SEAS, INCLUDING ENCLOSED AND SEMI-ENCLOSED SEAS, AND COASTAL AREAS AND THE PROTECTION, RATIONAL USE AND DEVELOPMENT OF THEIR LIVING RESOURCES**

NATIONAL PRIORITY:

STATUS REPORT:

The UN Convention on the Law of the Sea

The Convention was signed on December 10, 1982, and is in the process of being ratified.

See also the attached tables on the next pages.

The preparation of a national policy on oceans is planned and foreseen in the National Environmental Plan. Portugal has coastal area management programmes that encompass fishery activities in the EEZ. In 1993, the Clean Sea Plan (Plano Mar Limpo) was adopted to react to discharges of harmful substances. It also includes the preparation of emergency plans.

Due to the over-exploitation of marine resources, fish catches decreased in the past years. Measures are foreseen for the protection and conservation of marine species. Portugal participates in the development of socio-economic indicators related to the management of marine resources, in systematic observation systems, in the mussel watch programme, and in the Global Ocean Observing System.

Portugal develops monitoring programmes in coastal zones, mainly related to: harmful algal blooms, marine biotoxins (DSP,PSP), microbiologic contamination of shellfish, and mercury contamination of fish resources of the Portuguese EEZ. Research projects in coastal and marine areas are mainly related to: fish stocks assessment and distribution; phytoplankton dynamic and coastal entrophication; sediments contamination and deposition of dredged sediments; environmental impact of estuaries in adjacent coastal zones; and macroalgae stocks evaluation and distribution.

As regards environmental preservation of harbour areas, there are already Emergency Plans at the Principle Ports, which also have reception of board wastes. In addition, main ports have stations of treatment for weight waters. The Emergency Plans of Secondary Ports are now being elaborated, and they also have reception of waste products.

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. Decision-Making Structure: There is no central institution for activities under this chapter. The Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Fisheries address certain issues and, in some cases, the port authorities are in charge.

Legislation has been enhanced to address some issues under this chapter. Legislation is also being prepared to implement the FAO Code of Conduct on Responsible Fishing.

2. Capacity-Building/Technology Issues: There are two databases available for integrated coastal management: the National Information System on Water Resources and the National Database on Fishery. Both are rated adequate, but improvements are necessary to meet future needs. Portugal provides capacity building and training measures to address this chapter.

3. Major Groups: Projects are underway to involve fishermen and the owners of fishing boats in the management of marine resources.

4. Finance: No information

5. Regional/International Cooperation: Portugal participates in programmes promoted by ICES, IOC, OSPAR and the EU.

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

	1980	1990	199-
Catches of marine species (metric tons)	270,000	322,000	250,000
Population in coastal areas			(a)
Population served by waste water treatment (% of country's total population)			
Discharges of oil into coastal waters (metric tons)	150 (b)	25,230	3,550
Releases of phosphate into coastal waters (metric tons)			
Releases of nitrate into coastal waters (metric tons)			

Other data

(a) More than 70 % of the total population, or approximately 7 million people, live in coastal areas.
(b) 1983

Chapter 17 (Oceans) Continued:

Check the boxes in the column below left:
For level of importance use:
*** = very important
** = important
* = not important
N = not relevant

Check the boxes in the column below right:
For level of implementation use:
*** = fully covered
** = well covered - gaps being addressed
* = poorly covered
O = not covered
N = not relevant

TABLE I. THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES HAVE BEEN CONSIDERED BY THE APPROPRIATE COORDINATING MECHANISM FOR INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF COASTAL AND MARINE AREAS AND THEIR RESOURCES.

LEVEL OF IMPORTANCE	ACTIVITY AS DESCRIBED IN AGENDA 21	LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION
**	a. Preparation and implementation of land and water use and siting policies.	**
***	b. Implementation of integrated coastal and marine management and sustainable development plans and programmes at appropriate levels.	**
**	c. Preparation of coastal profiles identifying critical areas including eroded zones, physical processes, development patterns, user conflicts and specific priorities for management.	**
**	d. Prior environmental impact assessment, systematic observation and follow-up of major projects, including systematic incorporation of results in decision-making.	**
*	e. Contingency plans for human induced and natural disasters.	*
***	f. Improvement of coastal human settlements, especially in housing, drinking water and treatment and disposal of sewage, solid wastes and industrial effluents.	**
**	g. Periodic assessment of the impacts of external factors and phenomena to ensure that the objectives of integrated management and sustainable development of coastal areas and marine environment are met.	*
**	h. Conservation and restoration of altered critical habitats.	**
**	I. Integration of sectoral programmes on sustainable development for settlements, agriculture, tourism, fishing, ports and industries affecting the coastal areas.	**
*	J. Infrastructure adaptation and alternative employment.	*
**	K. Human resource development and training.	**
**	L. Public education, awareness and information programmes.	*
**	M. Promoting environmentally sound technology and sustainable practices.	*
**	N. Development and simultaneous implementation of environmental quality criteria.	**

TABLE II. TECHNOLOGY (MARINE ENVIRONMENT)

LEVEL OF IMPORTANCE	ACTIVITY AS DESCRIBED IN AGENDA 21	LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION
**	A. Apply preventive, precautionary and anticipatory approaches so as to avoid degradation of the marine environment, as well as to reduce the risk of long-term or irreversible adverse effects upon it.	**
	B. Ensure prior assessment of activities that may have significant adverse impacts upon the marine environment.	**
	C. Integrate protection of the marine environment into relevant general environmental, social and economic development policies.	**
	D. Develop economic incentives, where appropriate, to apply clean technologies and other means consistent with the internalization of environmental costs, such as the polluter pays principle, so as to avoid degradation of the marine environment.	**
	E. Improve the living standards of coastal populations, particularly in developing countries, so as to contribute to reducing the degradation of the coastal and marine environment.	**
N	F. Effective monitoring and surveillance within the exclusive economic zone (EEZ) of fish harvesting and transportation of toxic and other hazardous materials.	

TABLE III. SEWAGE RELATED ISSUES

LEVEL OF IMPORTANCE	ACTIVITY AS DESCRIBED IN AGENDA 21	LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION
**	A. Sewage related problems are considered when formulating or reviewing coastal development plans, including human development plans.	**
***	B. Sewage treatment facilities are built in accordance with national policies.	**
***	C. Coastal outfalls are located so as to maintain acceptable level of environmental quality and to avoid exposing shell fisheries, water intakes and bathing areas to pathogens.	**
***	D. The Government promotes primary treatment of municipal sewage discharged to rivers, estuaries and the sea, or other solutions appropriate to specific sites.	**
***	E. The Government supports the establishment and improvement of local, national, subregional and regional, as necessary, regulatory and monitoring programmes to control effluent discharge. Minimum sewage effluent guidelines and water quality criteria are in use.	**

TABLE IV. OTHER SOURCES OF MARINE POLLUTION, THE GOVERNMENT HAS:

LEVEL OF IMPORTANCE	ACTIVITY AS DESCRIBED IN AGENDA 21	LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION
**	A. Established or improved upon, as necessary, regulatory and monitoring programmes to control emissions, including recycling technologies.	**
**	B. Promoted risk and environmental impact assessments to help ensure an acceptable level of environmental quality.	**
**	C. Promoted assessment and cooperation at the regional level, where appropriate, with respect to the input of point source pollutants from the marine environment.	**
**	D. Taken steps to eliminate emissions or discharges of organohalogen compounds from the marine environment.	**
**	E. Taken steps to eliminate/reduce emissions or discharges or other synthetic organic compounds from the marine environment.	**
**	F. Promoted controls over anthropogenic inputs of nitrogen and phosphorous that enter coastal waters where such problems as eutrophication threaten the marine environment or its resources.	**
**	G. Taken steps to develop and implement environmentally sound land-use techniques and practices to reduce run-off to water courses and estuaries which would cause pollution or degradation of the marine environment.	**
***	H. Promoted the use of environmentally less harmful pesticides and fertilizers and alternative methods for pest control, and considered the prohibition of those found to be environmentally unsound.	*
***	I. Adopted new initiatives at national, subregional and regional levels for controlling the input of non-point source pollutants which require broad changes in sewage and waste management, agricultural practices, mining, construction and transportation.	*
***	J. Taken steps to control and prevent coastal erosion and siltation due to anthropogenic factors related to, inter alia, land-use and construction techniques and practices.	**

TABLE V. ADDRESSING CRITICAL UNCERTAINTIES FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE. IN ORDER TO IMPLEMENT THIS PROGRAMME AREA THE GOVERNMENT IS CARRYING OUT THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES:

LEVEL OF IMPORTANCE	ACTIVITY AS DESCRIBED IN AGENDA 21	LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION
***	A. Coordinating national and regional observation programmes for coastal and near-shore phenomena related to climate change and for research parameters essential for marine and coastal management in all regions.	**
**	B. Providing improved forecasts of marine conditions for the safety of inhabitants of coastal areas and for the efficiency of marine operations.	**
***	C. Adopting special measures to cope with and adapt to potential climate change and sea-level rise.	*
***	D. Participating in coastal vulnerability assessment, modelling and response strategies particularly for priority areas, such as small islands and low-lying and critical coastal areas.	**
***	E. Identifying ongoing and planned programmes of systematic observation of the marine environment, with a view to integrating activities and establishing priorities to address critical uncertainties for oceans and all seas.	*
**	F. Research to determine the marine biological effects of increased levels of ultraviolet rays due to the depletion of the stratospheric ozone layer.	O
**	G. Carrying out analysis, assessments and systematic observation of the role of oceans as a carbon sink.	O

TABLE VI. RATING OF ACTIVITIES IN THE AIR AND MARITIME TRANSPORT SECTORS IN THE SMALL ISLANDS DEVELOPING STATES (SIDS) -NOT APPLICABLE-

AIR TRANSPORT	RATING	MARITIME TRANSPORT	RATING
1. Frequency (external flights)		1. Frequency (external shipping)	
2. Frequency (in-country flights)		2. Frequency (in-country shipping)	
3. Cooperation at regional level in air transport and civil aviation		3. Cooperation at regional level in shipping	
4. Cooperation at international level		4. Cooperation at international level	
5. Economic viability of national air line		5. Economic viability of national shipping line(s)	
6. Economic viability of regional air line		6. Economic viability of regional shipping line (s)	
7. national level training in skills for air transport sector		7. National level training in skills for maritime transport sector	
8. Access to training in skills for air transport sector within the region		8. Regional level training in skills for maritime transport sector	
9. Access to international training for air transport sector		9. Access to international training for maritime transport sector	
10. Supportive of ICAO			

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 18: PROTECTION OF THE QUALITY AND SUPPLY OF FRESHWATER RESOURCES: APPLICATION OF INTEGRATED APPROACHES TO THE DEVELOPMENT, MANAGEMENT AND USE OF WATER RESOURCES

NATIONAL PRIORITY:

STATUS REPORT:

Water resources have been classified, and a Joint Programme to Combat Droughts was im plemented in 1992/93. A model for forecasting droughts is being developed. Floods have been analyzed and assessed, especially in the basin of the river Tagus. Radar is used for forecasting floods. Environmental impact studies are being carried out. Small-scale hydro projects are being analyzed

Trophic conditions of lakes and reservoirs in Alentejo and Algarve were assessed by using the Landsat TM digital imaging process. A management support system was established for the utilization of water resources in the Sado Valley. Quality assessments were carried out at the Bravura and Beliche reservoirs. At the river Guadiana basin, water resources were assessed, and a study was carried out on water erosion and sedimentation processes. In a number of river basins, hydro-development work was carried out. Irrigation perimeters were adjusted.

An evaluation of water quality was undertaken, including an assessment of contaminated surface and underground water. An underground water monitoring system was established.

Portugal is developing a strategy for the integrated management of coastal areas and management of water resources. This strategy includes an inventory of water use and sources of water pollution. A waste water discharge licensing system has been established.

The Water Resources Planning Process has been started; the river basin plans and the National Water Resources Plan will be finished in the next two and three years respectively.

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure:** New legislation regarding water resources was enacted, and existing legislation was reviewed. New institutional structures at national and regional levels were created for the management of water resources.

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** A National Water Resources Information System has been created. Networks have been studied and improved, including the pluviometric, climatological, hydrometric, and piezometric network, the network for monitoring lakes and reservoirs, and the network for monitoring the quality of underground water.

3. **Major Groups:** No information

4. **Finance:** No information

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:** Portugal cooperates with Spain on water resources management, and is involved in World Hydrological Programme activities.

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

	1980	1990	199-	
Fresh water availability (total domestic/external in million m^3)				
Annual withdrawal of freshwater as % of available water				
Other data				

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 19: ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF TOXIC CHEMICALS, INCLUDING PREVENTION OF ILLEGAL INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC IN TOXIC AND DANGEROUS PRODUCTS

NATIONAL PRIORITY:

STATUS REPORT:

Policies of the European Union were adopted for risk assessment of new and existing substances. In accordance with EU regulations, the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) procedures were implemented. Portugal has carried out a survey to classify and study the quantities of chemical products, and it has quantified the number of PCBs in the country. It has also analyzed the production, import, export, and consumption of chemical products, and plans to apply a life cycle analysis to chemical substances. Further risk evaluation is to be undertaken.

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure:** In 1987, legislation was enacted for the notification of new chemical substances and the classification, packaging, and labelling of dangerous substances. Legislation was also enacted to restrict or prohibit the marketing and use of certain substances, e.g. asbestos, CFCs, lead composites, mercury and arsine, and to limit the marketing and use of PCBs and PCTs, and to create the conditions for their phase out.

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** No information

3. **Major Groups:** No information

4. **Finance:** No information

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:** No information

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 20: ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF HAZARDOUS WASTES, INCLUDING PREVENTION OF ILLEGAL INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC IN HAZARDOUS WASTES

NATIONAL PRIORITY:

STATUS REPORT:

The Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal

- The Basel Convention was signed in 1989, and ratified on January 26, 1994.

Additional comments relevant to this chapter

The manufacturing industry, in particular the chemical industry, produces the largest amount of dangerous industrial waste. In 1987, 1,050,000 tones of industrial waste were produced. The Government still sees a need to improve waste management capacities, but initial activities have been initiated and carried out.

Industry has been encouraged to use less polluting and waste producing technologies, and to process waste properly. Technologies are being implemented to treat effluent from tanning and surface treatment. A decision was made to provide adequate infrastructure for the general treatment of industrial waste. A call for tenders was published to build and operate an industrial waste management system. This system will include an incineration and treatment unit, and two land fills, one serving the north, and the other the south of Portugal, and a transfer station. The system will only treat waste produced in Portugal. In order to provide guidelines for an inventory of contaminated sites, a pilot study is underway to assess soil and underground water contamination in a densely industrialized zone (Estarreja). With the support of the EU ENVIREG programme, incineration plants are being constructed in Lisbon and Oporto for the incineration of hospital waste.

Activities were initiated to promote the use of used tires for heating in cement production and to use used oil as fuel. About 25 % of used oil (30,000 tones) is processed in this way. The construction of a used oil recycling plant with a treatment capacity of 20,000 tones was approved.

Legislation and a notification system to control transboundary movements of hazardous waste, was enacted in 1990. The control of transboundary movements of dangerous waste was strengthened.

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. Decision-Making Structure: The Ministry of Economics and the Ministry of Environment are responsible for activities under this chapter.

Portugal has enacted legislation and regulations on storage, collection, and burning of used oil.

2. Capacity-Building/Technology Issues: No information

3. Major Groups: No information

4. Finance: Investment totalling 2.670.000 US$ dollars was approved for a used oil recycling plant.

5. Regional/International Cooperation: Programmes are carried out with the support of the EU, and in accordance with EU policies.

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

	1987	1994	
Generation of hazardous waste (t)	1,016,000	1,365,000	
Import of hazardous wastes (t)		3,136	
Export of hazardous wastes (t)	1,950	607	
Area of land contaminated by hazardous waste (km^2)			
Expenditure on hazardous waste treatment (US$)			
Other data			

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 21: ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF SOLID WASTES AND SEWAGE-RELATED ISSUES

NATIONAL PRIORITY:

STATUS REPORT:

Portugal has carried out activities to raise the awareness of its municipalities for the need to improve the design and construction of landfills, and technical standards for the construction and operation of landfills have been published and distributed. The Regional Development Plan aims to improve public services, such as the collection and treatment of urban waste by the year 2000.

Projects to reduce and recycle waste have been encouraged in both public and private sectors. Separate collection of glass and paper is being undertaken by many municipalities, and pilot projects are underway to collect other materials, such as plastic, and certain types of batteries. A national programme aimed at recycling packaging from liquid foodstuffs is underway. Voluntary agreements were signed with the glass-packing sector, and with the plastic and complex-material-packaging sector.

With the support of Portuguese and other European associations, three pilot projects are being implemented in order to increase the recycling of waste materials in the Queijas region, in Oeiras, in Greater Oporto, and in Greater Lisbon. Various methods of collection are being tested, including door-to-door collection, the establishment of collection centers, and the installation of multi-containers on public roads and in public areas, preferably near schools to raise awareness.

The National Waste Plan is now being implemented, and its essential goal is to shut all the garbage dumps by the year 2000.

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure:**

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** The municipal councils are responsible for the management of solid urban waste. The central government provides support, e.g. by making available the means to quantify and assess waste.

3. **Major Groups:** No information

4. **Finance:** No information

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:** No information

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

	1980	1990	1995
Generation of industrial and municipal waste (t) (*)	1,990	3,000	3,600
Waste disposed(Kg/capita)	210	310	365
Expenditure on waste collection and treatment (US$)			
Waste recycling rates (%)			
Municipal waste disposal (Kg/capita)			
Waste reduction rates per unit of GDP (t/year)			

Other data

(*) Without industrial waste

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 22: SAFE AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF RADIOACTIVE WASTES .

NATIONAL PRIORITY:	
STATUS REPORT: No information	

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure:** No information
2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** No information
3. **Major Groups:** No information
4. **Finance:** No information
5. **Regional/International Cooperation:** No information

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

PORTUGAL

AGENDA 21 CHAPTERS 23-32: MAJOR GROUPS

The role of major groups are also covered under the various chapters of Agenda 21. The following is a summary of main objectives outlined in Agenda 21. Please check the appropriate boxes and describe briefly any important steps or obstacles.

STATUS REPORT ON PARTICIPATION BY MAJOR GROUPS AT THE NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS	
Ch. 24: GLOBAL ACTION FOR WOMEN TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE AND EQUITABLE DEVELOPMENT. The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women was signed on April 24, 1980, and ratified on July 30, 1980. **24.b Increasing the proportion of women decision makers.** No information **24.2.e assessing, reviewing, revising and implementing curricula and other educational material with a view to promoting dissemination of gender-relevant knowledge.** No information **24.2.f and 24.2.c formulating and implementing policies, guidelines, strategies and plans for achievement of equality in all aspects of society including issuing a strategy by year 2000 to eliminate obstacles to full participation of women in sustainable development. Policies/strategies etc. have been** No information **24.2.d establishing mechanisms by 1995 to assess implementation and impact of development and environment policies and programmes on women** No information **Brief comments on this chapter (maximum 100 words) (please, do not exceed this page):** A commission for gender equality in employment and at work was established. The involvement of women in sustainable and equitable development is addressed in the Portuguese Constitution (Art. 13, 58 and 266). A statutory law lays down a system of equal treatment for men and women in the work place.	

STATUS REPORT ON PARTICIPATION BY MAJOR GROUPS AT THE NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS

Ch. 25: CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT.

25.4 establishing processes that promote dialogue between the youth and government at all levels and mechanisms that permit youth access to information and opportunity to present their views on implementing A21.

Name relevant youth fora (3-4 most important):

1.

2.

3.

4.

Describe their role in the national process:

25.6 reducing youth unemployment

Youth unemployment: No information

25.5 ensuring that by year 2000 more than 50% of youth -- gender balanced -- have access to appropriate secondary education or vocational training.

The goal set in Agenda 21: No information

Brief comments on this chapter (maximum 100 words) (please, do not exceed this page):

Many young people are members of NGOs which are listed in the national registry of environmental-protection groups. Young people's organizations participate in certain governmental institutions. They receive information and are entitled to technical and financial support

STATUS REPORT ON PARTICIPATION BY MAJOR GROUPS AT THE NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS

Ch. 26: RECOGNIZING AND STRENGTHENING THE ROLE OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLE AND THEIR COMMUNITIES.

26.3.a establishing a process to empower indigenous people and their communities -- through policies and legal instruments:

No information

26.3.b strengthening arrangements for active participation in national policies

No information

26.3.c involving indigenous people in resource management strategies and programmes at the national and local level.

No information

Brief comments on this chapter (maximum 100 words) (please, do not exceed this page):

Ch. 27: STRENGTHENING THE ROLE OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS: PARTNERS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT.

27.5 developing mechanisms that allow NGOs to play their partnership role responsibly and effectively.

27.6 reviewing formal procedures and mechanisms to involve NGOs in decision making and implementation.

27.8 promoting and allowing NGOs to participate in the conception, establishment and evaluation of official mechanisms to review Agenda 21 implementation.

-Mechanisms exist already

-No significant NGO inputs

27.7 establishing a mutually productive dialogue by 1995 at the national level between NGOs and governments.

Brief comments on this chapter (maximum 100 words) (please, do not exceed this page): NGOs are entitled to participate in the development of environmental policy and legislation through the Environmental-Protection Association Act. Environmental Protection Associations (NGOs) are entitled to consult and to receive information from central, regional, and local government bodies. NGOs are considered social partners for all purposes, and they are entitled to be represented, inter alia, in the following governmental bodies: the Economic and Social Council, the Board of the Institute of Environmental Action, the Consultative Boards for Protected Areas and for Awarding of the Ecology Label, and the General Council of Air Management Committees.

In 1994, US$ 25,000 were provided for NGO activities in the field of sustainable development.

STATUS REPORT ON PARTICIPATION BY MAJOR GROUPS AT THE NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS	
Ch. 28: LOCAL AUTHORITIES' INITIATIVES IN SUPPORT OF AGENDA 21. **28.2.d** encouraging local authorities to implement and monitor programmes that aim to ensure participation of women and youth in local decision making. Government support of local Agenda 21 initiatives: **Brief comments on this chapter (maximum 100 words) (please, do not exceed this page):** The National Association of Municipal Councils is represented on the Board of the Environmental Institute. Due to their important and responsible role in land use planning, local authorities also play a key role in environmental matters. Municipal councils are responsible for holding public inquiries and ensuring the involvement of the public in the process of drawing up, approving and implementing municipal land-use plans.	
Ch. 29: STRENGTHENING THE ROLE OF WORKERS AND THEIR TRADE UNIONS. **29.2** full participation of workers in implementation and evaluation of A21. **29.3** a to e (By year 2000, (a) promoting ratification of ILO conventions; (b) establishing bipartite and tripartite mechanism on safety, health and sustainable development; (c) increasing number of environmental collective agreements; (d) reducing occupational accidents and injuries; (e) increasing workers' education and training efforts. **Brief comments on this chapter (maximum 100 words) (please, do not exceed this page):**Trade union federations are entitled to be represented on the Economic and Social Council and on the Board of the Environmental Institute.	

STATUS REPORT ON PARTICIPATION BY MAJOR GROUPS AT THE NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS

30: STRENGTHENING THE ROLE OF BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY.

30.6 increasing the efficiency of resource use, including reuse, recycling, and reduction of waste per unit of economic output.

30.18.a encouraging the concept of stewardship in management and use of natural resources by entrepreneurs.

List any actions taken in this area:

30.18.b increasing number of enterprises that subscribe to and implement sustainable development policies.

Brief comments on this chapter (maximum 100 words) (please, do not exceed this page):

Management federations are entitled to be represented on the Economic and Social Council and on the Board of the Environmental Institute.

STATUS REPORT ON PARTICIPATION BY MAJOR GROUPS AT THE NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS

Ch. 31: SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL COMMUNITY.

31.3.b improving exchange of knowledge and concerns between s&t community and the general public.

31.9 developing, improving and promoting international acceptance of codes of practice and guidelines related to science and technology and its role in reconciling environment and development.

Brief comments on this chapter not already described in chapter 35 (maximum 100 words) (please, do not exceed this page):

Universities that offer courses on the environment, land planning, and natural and human heritage are represented on the Board of the Environmental Institute.

Ch. 32: STRENGTHENING THE ROLE OF FARMERS.

32.5.c promoting and encouraging sustainable farming practices and technologies.

32.5.e developing a policy framework that provides incentives and motivation among farmers for sustainable and efficient farming practices.

32.5.f enhancing participation of organizations of farmers in design and implementation of sustainable development policies, namely zone plans.

Brief comments on this chapter (maximum 100 words) (please, do not exceed this page):

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 33: FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND MECHANISMS

Financial resources and mechanisms are also covered under each sectoral chapter of Agenda 21 where relevant. This summary highlights broader national financial policies, domestic and external (including ODA)

NATIONAL PRIORITY:

STATUS REPORT:

Total costs for the implementation of the National Environmental Plan are estimated at 1,000 billion escudos, with the following distribution:

basic sanitation	58%
industrial effluent	25%
agriculture	8%
nature conservation	7%
environmental information and training	1%
others	1%

- Portugal has adhered to the GEF Pilot phase in 1992. (4.5 million DSE)
- Portugal contributed with 5.3 million DSE to the GEF I

CHANGES IN NATIONAL BUDGET TO ADDRESS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT:

NEW ECONOMIC INSTRUMENTS: A licensing system for waste water discharges was established.

ELIMINATION OF ENVIRONMENTALLY UNFRIENDLY SUBSIDIES:

ODA policy issues

Portugal is a donor country.

Total ODA increased from US$ 113 million, in 1989, to US$ 302 million, in 1992. As a part of GNP, ODA increased from 0.25%, in 1989, to 0.35%, in 1992. The increase was mainly possible due to an increase in technical cooperation, rescheduling debts of Mozambique, and increased multilateral contributions, mainly to the European Union. About 3/4 of Portuguese ODA goes to Least Developed Countries (LDCs). In 1992, this was 0.28% of GNP. Contributions to multilateral organizations increased from US$ 32 million, in 1989, to US$ 60 million, in 1992, representing about 1/5 of total Portuguese ODA in the latter year.

In general, Portuguese ODA aims to

- optimize human resources through training in public administration, teaching, information, health, agriculture, fishing, industry, natural resources, and services,
- support structural economic changes, and encourage private sector initiatives,
- teach Portuguese, and preserve the common cultural heritage.

Portugal plans to contribute US$ 19 million to the implementation of Agenda 21 at the international level in the years 1992 - 1997, mainly through EU programmes. Portugal joined the GEF in 1992, with a contribution of SDR 4.5 million.

Portugal supports primarily the Portuguese Speaking African Countries (PALOP): Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, and São Tome and Príncipe. From 1992 to 1994 US$ 634,800 were provided for activities aimed to achieve sustainable development, focussing on sustainable agriculture and rural development, and on information for decision-making. The major share of this amount, more than US$ 560,000, was provided to Cape Verde. Portuguese development cooperation focusses on the development of human resources and participatory development. The main targets are the achievement of sustainable development, and a reduction of population growth.

In cooperation with UNDP and UNEP, Portugal organized and financed a workshop on environment and sustainable development in São Tome and Príncipe for the PALOP countries. Another workshop was held in Cape Verde, in 1993, on "Acting on UNCED - Cooperation for Sustainable Development".

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
ODA funding provided or received (Total US$million)	301,95	247,6	308,23	270,62	
	Average for 92-93		Average for 94-96		
Net flow of external capital from all sources as % of GDP					

Other data

ODA as a % of GDP
1992 - 0.36
1993 - 0.29
1994 - 0.35
1995 - 0,26

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 34: TRANSFER OF ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND TECHNOLOGY, COOPERATION AND CAPACITY-BUILDING

Transfer of environmentally sound technology, cooperation and capacity-building is also covered under each sectoral chapter of Agenda 21 where relevant. This summary highlights broader national policies and actions relating to chapter 34.

NATIONAL PRIORITY:

STATUS REPORT ON LINKS BETWEEN NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION NETWORKS/SYSTEMS:

No information

MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION:

• Describe any work being undertaken at the national or local level regarding efforts to promote clean production processes and/or the concepts of eco-efficiency. These processes may include training, preferential financial arrangements, information dissemination and changes in legal or regulatory frameworks.

The Government is committed to implement the relevant EU policies and activities in this area, including the eco-management and environmental audit system, eco-labelling, an industrial licensing system, waste prevention and recycling measures and further waste management activities. The Ministry of Economics encourages voluntary agreements with industry on environmental protection measures. Strategies were adapted to promote the use of less polluting technologies. In 1991, regulations were introduced to ensure public health, health at the work place and environmental standards. Eco-labelling has been put in place.

• Provide information on the adoption of environmental management systems. National reaction to environmental management system standards such as the ISO 14000 Series and others. Please note efforts made at the national level to promote their adoption and the creation of certification infrastructure in order to facilitate access to these standards to local industry.

• List and describe programs or work under way to facilitate the transfer of ESTs to small and medium sized enterprises. Please note efforts to facilitate access to financial resources and other transfer strategies.

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 35: SCIENCE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

NATIONAL PRIORITY:

STATUS REPORT ON NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE, RESEARCH NEEDS AND PRIORITIES:

The Ministry of Science and Technology is now primarily responsible for policies under this chapter.

Several obstacles to environmental research were identified: a lack of effective coordination of research institutes and, as a result, overlapping research work, a lack of scientific and technical data, and poor implementation and dissemination of research findings. Projects do not always meet priority areas. Programmes were developed to address these obstacles.

The level of R&D investments in Portugal is lower than in most EU countries. Progress has been achieved in involving companies in R&D activities and, therefore, private sector expenditures on R&D have increased. In addition, the number and level of training of researchers in R&D has increased. R&D activities are centered in the Lisbon and Tagus Valley region: 66.7% of all R&D expenditures, and 2/3 of the country's entire scientific and technological staff is concentrated in these areas.

STEPS TAKEN TO ENHANCE SCIENTIFIC UNDERSTANDING, IMPROVE LONG TERM SCIENTIFIC ASSESSMENT, BUILDING OF CAPACITY AND CAPABILITY:

The General Secretary of the Environment has launched several programmes for research and development on the environment and natural resources in the past years. The first and second programmes were mainly aimed at assessing the scientific capacity for environmental research, and to identify priority areas. In 1991, the third programme was established with the following objectives: backing R&D projects and the application of research findings, encouraging exchange between disciplines on environmental research, encouraging human resources training, strengthening international cooperation, particularly within the EU, and Portuguese participation in international networks. The following priority areas were identified for the years 1992 to 1995: analysis, protection, and regeneration of the environment, natural and technological hazards, urban environment, climate, and climatic variability.

Four NGOs are particularly interested in the application of science to environment and development: the Liga de Protecçao da Natureza, GEOTA, Grupo Lobo, and Sociedade Portuguesa de Espeleologia. In 1990, 233 men and 110 women graduated in the field of environment and development. The most important post Rio projects relating to the science field were natural resource assessments, river basin development projects, and forest projects.

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS			
		Year	
Number of scientists, engineers and technicians engaged in research and experimental development	13,448	1992	
Total expenditure for research and experimental development (US$eq.)	679 x 106	1992	
Other data			

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 36: PROMOTING EDUCATION, PUBLIC AWARENESS AND TRAINING

NATIONAL PRIORITY:

STATUS REPORT:

Portugal aims to increase the level of education, which is low in comparison to other European countries. Although the levels of education have increased in recent years, especially among young people, in 1990 only 32% of the workers had more than 6 years of schooling. The best-qualified labour is concentrated in the main urban centers. Easier access to education and longer compulsory education have significantly increased the levels of education, but further improvements are still needed. Although the level of illiteracy has fallen significantly in the last decade, it is still higher than in any other EU country.

a) Reorientation of education towards sustainable development

The Ministry of Environment is implementing the Environmental Education and Training Plan of Action 1994-1998, which establishes a framework for environmental education and training activities, and strengthens the links between the parties involved in environmental education and training, and in coordinating activities abroad.

The Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Education decided on the Ecoescola Agreement, which calls for, inter alia, environmental education projects and national competitions, and addresses especially primary and secondary education levels. In addition, the two Ministries and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (USA) decided to implement the GLOBE PROGRAMME in Portuguese schools.

Vocational training is considered very important, and the Ministry of Qualification and Employment has integrated environmental education modules into vocational training course curricula. There is still a shortage of qualified people for environmental management (e.g for waste management and waste water treatment) eventhough the government acknowledges the great importance and market potential of environmental know-how.

b) Increasing public awareness

Programmes were developed to raise environmental awareness among workers, managerial staff, and young people. Training modules and videos were designed for health and safety at work. Standards were developed to define clean, unpolluted, and ergonomically sound work places.

c) Promoting training

A cooperation programme is being implemented by central and local government institutions, to provide training for trainers in environmental issues, environmental training for various professional groups, and training for environmental specialists.

ROLE OF MAJOR GROUPS:

Several NGOs are carrying out projects in the field of environmental education and public awareness.

FINANCING AND COST EVALUATION OF THE LABOUR ACTIVITIES:

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS				
	1981	1990	1991	
Adult literacy rate (%) Male	84.8	89.0	91.6	
Adult literacy rate (%) Female	74.6	81.0	84.7	
% of primary school children reaching grade 5 (1986-97)				
Mean number of years of schooling				
% of GNP spent on education	4.4 (a)	4.8		
Females per 100 males in secondary school		112.8		
Women per 100 men in the labour force				

Other data

(a) 1980

According to Portugal's National Report to the CSD 1994, the number of people with primary education has increased by 98.3% during the last 10 years, the number of people with secondary education has increased by 118.4%.

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 37: NATIONAL MECHANISMS AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOR CAPACITY-BUILDING IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

National capacity building is also covered under sectoral chapters.

Donors: You may wish to describe here how Agenda 21 has influenced your ODA policies in this area.

Developing countries: You may wish to describe any new national mechanisms for capacity building - and any changes in technical cooperation.

NATIONAL PRIORITY:

STATUS REPORT ON NATIONAL ENDOGENOUS CAPACITY BUILDING:

Portugal intends to continue pursuing ongoing activities, especially training, capacity building, and technical assistance, which are taking place mainly in Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Angola, and Mozambique.

Portugal also intends to take part in some of the round tables that are going to take place in different African Counties to assist the implementation of the Convention. Such round tables will help prepare National Action Programmes for some of the above mentioned countries, as well as Regional Action Programmes of the Sahel and Southern African Regions.

Portugal is ready to cooperate with Northern African Countries in the framework of the activities stemming from the Northern Mediterranean Regional Implementation Annex.

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 38: INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Ch. 38: Brief summary of any particular UN System response affecting this country/state:

The UN system affects each member-state and therefore it also affects Portugal.

Briefly we can say that the ECOSOC reform, and the role that the G. 7 will play in that process, concerning the way to achieve sustainable development, and the relation between developed and developing countries will have an impact in the definition of Portuguese policies.

UN programmes and the role of some UN organizations, such as UNEP and UNDP must have well defined functions, without duplications, and with an efficient management of funds. In that context, Portugal could have a more effective role and contribute in a positive way.

In addition, the relation between UN agencies and other international organizations, such as OECD, RAO, and WTO, must be clear, without duplication, and with rationalization of funds.

If the UN system is flexible, with well defined programmes, functions, and funds, Portugal should have a more effective role and should better fulfil its functions

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 39: INTERNATIONAL LEGAL INSTRUMENTS AND MECHANISMS

Ch. 39: International Legal Instruments are covered under the relevant sectoral chapters. This is a listing of major agreements/conventions (not already covered) entered into and relevant to Agenda 21:

Portugal ratified the main post-Rio Conventions and Agreements, such as:

- Convention on Biological Diversity;

- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;

- United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and or Desertification, particularly in Africa;

- Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal;

- Adjustments to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (London);

- UN Agreement on Straddling and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks and Reinforcement for Fishing Vessels on High Seas;

- FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fishing; and

- UN Convention on the Law of the Sea.

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 40: INFORMATION FOR DECISION-MAKING

This chapter is also covered under sectoral and other chapters of this profile. The matrix below gives an overview of how national authorities rate the available information for decision making.

Rating of available data and information suitable for decision-making

Agenda 21 Chapters		Very good	Good	Some good data but many gaps	Poor	Remarks
2.	International cooperation and trade		X			
3.	Combating poverty					
4.	Changing consumption patterns					
5.	Demographic dynamics and sustainability					
6.	Human health			X		
7.	Human settlements					
8.	Integrating E & D in decision-making					
9.	Protection of the atmosphere			X		
10.	Integrated planning and management of land resources					
11.	Combating deforestation					
12.	Combating desertification and drought		X			
13.	Sustainable mountain development					
14.	Sustainable agriculture and rural development					
15.	Conservation of biological diversity		X			
16.	Biotechnology					
17.	Oceans, seas, coastal areas and their living resources		X			
18.	Freshwater resources		X			
19.	Toxic chemicals					
20.	Hazardous wastes					
21.	Solid wastes					
22.	Radioactive wastes					
24.	Women in sustainable development					
25.	Children and youth					
26.	Indigenous people					
27.	Non-governmental organizations					
28.	Local authorities					
29.	Workers and trade unions					
30.	Business and industry					
31.	Scientific and technological community					
32.	Farmers					
33.	Financial resources and mechanisms		X			
34.	Technology, cooperation and capacity-building					
35.	Science for sustainable development					
36.	Education public awareness and training					
37.	International cooperation for capacity-building			X		
38.	International institutional arrangements					
39.	International legal instruments					
40.	Information for decision-making					

Additional Comments

The General Directorate of Environment, and the Environmental Promotion Institute are primarily responsible for environmental information for decision-making. National legislation in this area is being revised. The National Statistical Institute (Ministry of Planning and Territory Administration) plans to collect data in the fields of agriculture, industry, transport, and energy with special attention to the environment.

Many data bases and inventories are available. Although many of them have not been established specifically to collect data for sustainable development, they might provide important information regarding this issue. The following inventories have been carried out:

- Municipal Inventory 1995,
- Environmental Statistics Year-Book,
- Database on Enterprises,
- Information System on Environmental Quality and Users 1988,
- National Information System on Natural Resources,
- Climatological Archives 1970,
- Hypermedia for Plant Protection,
- Database of Diseases and Pests on Agriculture,
- National Forest Inventory - Specific Inventory of *Quercus* rubber diseases and pests.
- Database on Forest Fires, - Grid 16 x 16 Km of the Reg (CEE) n°2157/92 - Protection of Forests against atmospheric pollution.
- Cartographical Archives,
- Land Use Air Cartography, and
- Annual Report on the State of the Environment.

General information is being conducted by the National Statistical Institute. Specific information is developed by specialized public administration departments, research institutes, universities, and others. Three data bases are accessible to the public: the bibliographic data base on environment and development, the legislation data base on environment, and the database on environmental NGOs. The main users of sustainable development information are the decision-makers at the national level, and the research institutes and universities. They are also the main sources of information. The major international sources of information are WRI, OECD, EC, UN, and CSD. The national report mentions a lack of appropriate computer equipment. Portugal uses LANDSAT and other remote sensing data. The country has its own satellite, PORSAT I. Portugal participates in the development of indicators, especially for agriculture and forestry management. The following institutions are involved in this effort: the Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Fisheries, the National Institute of Agriculture Research, the Institute of Agrarian Structures and Rural Development, the Ministry of Planning and Territory Administration, and the National Statistical Institute.

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

	1980	1993	1994	
Number of telephones in use per 100 inhabitants	21.2	31.1	34.8	
Other data				